

TO LESSEN DANGER FROM ELECTRICITY.

Rules to Be Adopted by the National Association Now Formed.

All Electric Interests Represented at the Conference Just Closed in New York.

MANY CONFLICTING CODES IN USE.

Committee Appointed to Arrange Regulations to Which All Can Subscribe. Safeguards for Life and Property.

There was formed in this city yesterday an organization that represents a larger aggregate of invested capital than any other association on earth. It is not a combination, or trust, created for the purpose of affecting prices paid for finished products by consumers. On the contrary, its purpose is to protect property and life throughout the length and breadth of the United States, wherever electricity is used, for any purpose whatsoever.

The name of this new and powerful organization is a peculiar one—The National Conference for Standard Electrical Rules.

Various conditions led to the formation of the organization. In the first place much property has been destroyed or damaged, and many lives lost, as a result of defects in the electric light and power systems in operation throughout the world. Sometimes a building has been set on fire because the wiring was not of a standard sufficiently high to carry the current sent through it, and it is claimed, some lives have been lost because manufacturers did not, in their desire to economize, provide proper safeguards.

WIDELY DIVERGENT RULES.

The question of insurance on buildings provided with electrical equipment also had a great deal to do with the new movement. Up to this time there have been widely divergent rules among the various national electrical associations governing electrical equipment. One set of rules was prepared by the National Electrical Light Association, another by the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, and still another by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. These are all American associations, but other sets of rules have been independently adopted by the English Board of Trade and the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of London, under which much business was done in this country.

Much annoyance has been caused by these divergent rules. For instance, if a contractor wired a great building in a certain way and at a cost of thousands of dollars, some insurance inspector would come along and declare that the work had not been done according to rule, and it would have to be torn out and done all over again, causing a heavy loss and most exasperating delay.

Some weeks ago the National Electric Light Association appointed a committee to arrange a joint conference of electrical, insurance and allied interests, with the object of securing the adoption, promulgation and enforcement of a national code of rules for electrical construction and installation. That committee consisted of William J. Hammer, chairman; William Brophy, Hamilton J. Smith, E. A. Leslie and James J. Ayer.

A CONFERENCE HELD.

A call was sent out for a conference and it was held Wednesday and yesterday at the headquarters of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, where there is an excellently equipped hall.

An idea of the magnitude of the capital interested in the movement may be gathered from the list of organizations that sent delegates, all of which became members of the new association. They were the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, represented by Professor Francis B. Crocker, of Columbia College; American Street Railway Association, Frank R. Ford; National Board of Fire Underwriters, William H. Merrill; the Western Union Telegraph Company, A. S. Brown; Postal Telegraph Company, Francis W. Jones; American Institute of Architects, Alfred Stone; National Association of Fire Engineers, Captain William Brophy; American Bell Telephone Company, C. J. H. Woodbury; the General Electric Company, Lieutenant S. D. Greene; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Charles F. Scott; Underwriters' National Electric Association, E. A. Fitzgerald; the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, E. French, and the National Electric Light Association, represented by the committee of which Mr. Hammer is chairman.

ALL BRANCHES REPRESENTED.

These organizations represent the entire industries of electrical manufacture, appliance, equipment and operation, and nearly all the fire insurance interests of the United States. In addition, other organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the National Master Builders' Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, accepted an invitation to join the new association.

At the preliminary meeting Wednesday it was decided to form a national organization. William J. Hammer was elected president pro tem, and a committee of seven was appointed to select a name for the organization and to formulate a national code of rules. That committee consisted of Professor Francis B. Crocker, representing the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Frank R. Ford, American Street Railway Association; William H. Merrill, National Board of Fire Underwriters; Alfred Stone, American Institute of Architects; E. A. Fitzgerald, Underwriters' National Electric Association; Captain William Brophy, National Electric Light Association, and E. V. French, Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies.

The committee reported in favor of the name given, and it was decided that the delegates should discuss various established rules, with amendments, such discussion to be considered as instruction by the committee on Rules. It was also decided that the committee should present its report to the National Conference, which will meet at No. 12 West Thirty-first street June 25 and 26 next.

EXPERTS IN ATTENDANCE.

At Thursday's session a large number of electrical engineers and experts were present, including A. E. Kennelly, of Philadelphia, formerly Mr. Edison's chief electrician. These were all invited to participate in the discussion, which was extremely interesting and important.

At one time "alternating currents" was the topic. Mr. Kennelly recommended that the committee should adopt a rule that the secondary coil of converters be grounded at its centre, as a protection to life.

Mr. Jones regarded this recommendation favorably and remarked that if all converters had been properly made some unfortunate things now fresh in the minds of the delegates would have been averted. He believed the conference should establish some regulation as to the construction of these appliances.

Mr. Ayer disclaimed any connection with, or particular sympathy for, manufacturers, but he believed that Mr. Kennelly's plan would result in the destruction of a great many transformers. It would put too great a strain on the insulation. The transformers would be liable to burn out.

Mr. Kennelly admitted that the grounding of the secondary coil might cause the loss of some transformers, particularly during thunder storms, but such a loss was hardly worth considering in view of the resultant protection to human life. As it was, there might be no loss of transformers at all, as there was protection in the primary coil. Life should be guarded first of all.

TO SAVE LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Among the things the new Association hopes to accomplish is the prevention of loss of life and destruction of property by the crossing of high potential circuits with telephone and electric light wires, the adoption of standards of wires and circuits, so that high currents cannot be transmitted through wires unable to carry them; the regulation of the power of currents on certain wires as revealed by the temperature of the wires themselves, and the prevention of risks by the placing of motors on electric light circuits.

The rules and standards will apply to light, heat and power service, to generators, their care and attendance; to conductors, switchboards, resistance boxes, and equalizers; to motors, and incandescent

lamps, inside and outside wiring, trolley systems, cut-offs, fuses, fixture work, flexible cords, converters or transformers, railways, storage or primary batteries, welding, electrolysis and plating, and to pressure of currents.

As an illustration of the need of a standard that shall govern the electric service all over the country, some of the codes now in vogue allow but 175 amperes of pressure on wires that other codes permit 312 amperes to pass through.

If the smaller number is the safety line the larger must certainly contain an element of danger.

As all the varied interests are working in harmony, standards will probably be adopted of enormous benefit to the general public. If danger to life alone shall be eliminated from the electric service, the National Conference will have conferred an everlasting blessing upon the people.

HELD COURT ON THE CURB.

Magistrate Wentworth's Consideration for an Old Man Who Was Accused of Intoxication.

Magistrate Wentworth, now sitting in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday adjourned his tribunal shortly after 9 o'clock and leaving the bench went to the Franklin street entrance of the Criminal Courts building, accompanied by two or three policemen of the court squad.

There is a carriage drawn close to the curb, the Magistrate again opened court, and Policeman Healey, of the Old Slip Station, arraigned before the novel bar of justice August Reinhardt, seventy years old, of No. 331 Warren street, Brooklyn.

The charge against the old man was intoxication. Officer Healey had found him at the foot of the "L" stairs at South Ferry last night, unable to take care of himself. Later it was discovered that he had fallen down the steps. When an attempt to move Mr. Reinhardt was made it was seen that he was suffering great pain. An ambulance surgeon who was called said three ribs had been broken by the fall, and the prisoner was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

A well dressed woman, who said she was his daughter-in-law, traced him there, and wanted to remove him to her home so that she might care for him. As a charge had been made against him it was necessary to take him to court. Unable to leave the carriage and enter the court room, the Magistrate kindly consented to leave the bench and convene court in the street.

After hearing the officer's story, all of which the prisoner admitted was true, the Magistrate discharged him, saying he had suffered enough already.

BRavery Rewarded After Years.

Washington, March 19.—The President has awarded a medal of honor to John M. Tobin, late captain of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, for gallantry in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Captain Tobin voluntarily took command of the regiment while adjutant and bravely fought it from 3 p. m. until dusk, rallying and re-forming the regiment under fire, and twice picking up the regimental flag—the color bearers having been shot down.

44 Pages, 3 Cents.

"SOUTH STREET" A SUPERB PICTURE WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

PRIZES FOR GEORGE GOULD.

Pointer Dogs from His Kennel Win High Honors at Several Bench Shows.

At St. Louis Five of His Entries Secure, in So Many Classes, First Awards.

SPLENDID TROPHY FROM DETROIT.

Presented by the City of the Straits Kennel Club to the Millionaire for the Best Kennel of Four Pointers.

George J. Gould is justly proud of his magnificent kennel of pointer dogs which have recently been winning high honors at bench shows all over the country.

Yesterday he was particularly elated at the receipt of a telegram from his dogkeeper, Walter, announcing the extraordinary success of his exhibits at the Kennel Club show being held in St. Louis, Mo., this week.

Each of the five dogs which were entered by Mr. Gould have been awarded the first prizes in five different classes. His celebrated dog, Ridgeview Comet, also secured the silver medal for the best animal in the show, and a like honor was bestowed upon his Miss Rumor, as the best creature among the female canines.

Mr. Gould also received yesterday the magnificent silver trophy presented by Smith Sturgeon & Co., Jewellers, for the best kennel of four pointers exhibited at the fourth annual show of the City of the Straits Kennel Club, held last week at Detroit, Mich.

This special challenge prize is in the form of a double compartment cigar casket,

twelve inches long by eight inches wide. Suitable engraved inscriptions include the names of the successful dogs, as follows: Miss Rumor, Devonshire Pearl, Ridgeview Comet and Champion.

Accompanying the trophy was a letter from R. Humphrey Roberts, secretary to the City of the Straits Kennel Club, to George J. Gould, saying:

"Your kennel was one of the best and most satisfactory in the show."

Jessie Brackett, who yesterday secured the first prize at St. Louis for bitches of fifty pounds weight or over, is by Brackett-Radley, and won the first prize at Detroit in the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and challenge prize 1895. Also first, Omaha, 1892; first, Chicago, 1893 and 1895; second, New York, Detroit and Chicago, 1894, and first, Denver, 1895.

Miss Rumor, who is first at St. Louis for bitches under fifty pounds, also took first at Detroit, 1896.

Devonshire Pearl, first in open class for bitches under fifty pounds at St. Louis, was first at Detroit.

Furlough Mike, who claims first in his class for heavy dogs at St. Louis, only secured second at Detroit. Ridgeview Comet took challenge prize for dogs weighing over fifty-five pounds at both shows, and the owner, Mr. Gould, obtained second prize for dogs under fifty-five at Detroit.

These two handsome dogs came from the same litter born in 1892, their sire being Land of Kent, and their dam Ridgeview Lass.

In addition to the Smith Sturgeon trophy, Mr. Gould's dogs gained the special club award of \$10 for the best four pointers entered and owned by one person, and the George Hendrie prize of \$10 for the best kennel of lightweight pointers at the Detroit show.

MULLER IS DUE TO DAY.

Requestion Papers for the Straw Bondsman Ready for Signing.

John C. Muller, alias John Golden, who has been under arrest in Jersey City for several days, charged with pedury, will be brought to this city to-day. He refused to come without the formality of a requisition, and the necessary papers are now in readiness to be signed by Governor Briggs. He was indicted for forging names to real estate deeds in order that he might qualify as bondsman in certain cases.

He is said to have received \$245 from a Chinaman for making a bond for him, which upon investigation proved worthless. The detectives found in his possession, however, a valise full of bogus deeds to property in almost every State in the Union, and other papers which they think will connect him with the Lloyds insurance frauds. His lodging place was the office of Andrew J. Ensign, under indictment in the Lloyds cases.

ARNHEIM'S EASTER OPENING.

Magnificent New Establishment with a Splendid Stock.

The Easter and Spring opening of Max Arnheim's tailoring establishment occurred yesterday in his new seven-story building at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway. A fine display of foreign and domestic rough cloths, whipcord and vicuna cloths was exhibited.

The reigning style in gentlemen's clothing this year will be a three-buttoned cut-away coat and vest, with striped English trousers to match.

Fancy plaids are the prevailing patterns for sack suits, made with patch pockets to match.

Woodrowen chevrot, tan, and bronze colorings are having quite a sale for spring suitings.

Mr. Arnheim in his great tailoring establishment employs 278 men, of whom twenty-eight are special cutters and are considered the best in their line in the city.

Fatally Shot His Brother-in-Law.

Cohoes, N. Y., March 19.—George Miklon, an Austrian, shot Joseph Crapetz, his brother-in-law, three times, during an altercation in the latter's saloon to-day. One of the bullets passed through Crapetz's right lung. He will probably die. Miklon has been arrested.

NOVEL MISSIONARY PLAN.

Leading Mercantile Firms to Aid Chamber of Commerce Anti-Free Coinage Crusade.

The "Sound Money" Committee Proposes a Circular to Be Sent Over the South and West.

TO BE ENCLOSED WITH ALL LETTERS.

Believed That Sent Out in This Way Sound Money Literature Will Secure the Attention of All Business Men.

The "Sound Money" Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has put into operation its novel plan, formulated some time ago, of opposition to the free silver crusade. This is to have leading business houses endorse to their customers and correspondents in other parts of the country literature bearing upon this topic. This method of anti-free silver campaign is to be conducted principally in the South and West. Many prominent mercantile houses have agreed to aid the committee in this way as far as possible.

The leaders of the movement believe that nothing could be more effective than for bankers and merchants to enclose an anti-free silver argument in a letter of advice or an ordinary business enclosure, and they are pushing the scheme vigorously. A number of houses have agreed to assist, and they yesterday commenced enclosing with their business communications the following circular, signed by the president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

To the Commercial Bodies and Business Men of the United States:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believes that the part of the commercial bodies and all men, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing or trade, who are interested in the maintenance of the standard of value upon which all the business of this country is transacted, is to be co-operated in an effort to create a strong public opinion in behalf of an unequivocal declaration by the political convocations of both of the great parties in favor of the maintenance of our existing standard and of the elimination of all doubtful proposals in respect to the free coinage of silver, which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and national business prosperity.

Therefore, we ask all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to secure the collection of the political conventions of both great parties who will advocate clear and distinct positions in respect to the free coinage of silver, which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and national business prosperity.

It is said by the members of the "Sound Money" Committee that when such a document as the above is found by a Southern or Western merchant in a letter of advice with an ordinary business communication, it will be sure to be read; whereas, if it were sent direct it might be thrown aside as a piece of trash, and another thing in another part of the land.

It is important to every business man, producer or consumer, to put a stop to the enormous cost to the Government and to all our people, resulting from the continuance of the agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver, which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and national business prosperity.

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SEAL BROWN IN DISFAVOR.

Ladies in Booth's New Army Decline to Wear the Prescribed Uniform and a Change Is Ordered.

There was a revolt in the ranks of Ballington Booth's American Volunteers yesterday. It came from the female members of the new organization. They insisted on presenting their grievances to Commander Booth himself. Major Glen, who guards the door of Commander Booth's private office, insisted that the head of the new organization should not be disturbed; but in spite of the Major's protests they reached the inner office and informed the Commander that they would never wear uniforms of sombre seal brown cloth.

"Why is it just too horrid for anything," said one. "We would all look like funeral mourners, and we will never wear it."

Commander Booth assured them that a change would be made. A few hours later orders were issued for the change in female uniforms from the seal brown color to a lighter blue.

Ballington Booth said that the title of the new organization will also probably be altered. "God's Army Volunteers" was rather long, and many objections had been made to it. He thought the word "Volunteers" was too common, and with this exception the title would be changed.

Captain Charles O'Brien, who has been a member of the Salvation Army for sixteen years, rendered his resignation yesterday and reported for duty at the Booth headquarters. He was soon afterward followed by Eugene McGuffey, who has been connected with the War Cry for some time.

It was decided yesterday that the members of the new organization should wear uniforms of Tabernacle, West Thirty-fifth street, should be known as Post No. 1, Newark branch as Post No. 2, Orange branch as Post No. 3, and Plainfield branch as Post No. 4.

District-Attorney Fellows Returns. Colonel John H. Fellows, District Attorney, resumed his duties yesterday after an absence of several weeks at Hot Springs, where he went for rest. He is greatly improved in health. He made a call upon each of his assistants and inquired into the various matters which have been considered during his absence. To-day he will take personal charge of the Department and give it his entire attention until finally disposed of.

Appointed a Deputy Warden. R. H. Morgan, No. 1582 Madison avenue, was appointed by Correction Commissioner Wright yesterday a Deputy Warden in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, to succeed Francis McCaffrey, who had been in the position for twenty years and who was dismissed. The salary is \$1,000 a year.

McCaffrey was a thoroughly reliable man. Morgan is a Republican and a brother of ex-Judge Morgan.

Wouldn't Work; Must Work. Twenty-four "Weary Waggles" from the Twenty-sixth street floating lodging house, who refused to work after being housed and fed, were sent to the Workhouse by Magistrate Flammner in Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Such Cures Never Before Known. Test Cases That Prove the Superb Mastery of Disease by the Copeland Physicians—Their New Treatment Just What Might Be Expected. The Marvel of Cure from the Majesty of Skill.

GIVEN BACK THEIR HEARING. ALMOST DUMB FOR A YEAR. HER SIGHT RESTORED.

A while ago you could have shouted in the ears of most of these people and they would not have heard you. Now you can whisper to them the question, "Do the Copeland physicians really cure deafness?" and the answer will be quite as prompt and direct as the statements they make in this column.

Carl Thorenstrom, 312 West 47th street, says: "I was deaf for four years. I was totally deaf in one ear. Now I hear all right in both ears."

John E. Blake, 687 Third avenue, says: "I was deaf in both ears for years, now I can hear distinctly."

Charles Stein, of 233 East Seventy-seventh street, says: "I was so deaf I couldn't understand what people said to me. Now I can hear a watch tick."

Grace McDonald, 192 South Second street, Brooklyn, says: "I was so deaf in both ears I could not hear anything. Now I can hear anything that is said to me in an ordinary tone."

Miss Regina Rock, 346 East 52d street, says: "I was so deaf that for three years I had no hearing. I was so deaf I could not hear anything. Now I can hear anything that is said to me in an ordinary tone."

Charles B. Banks, 414 West 39th street, says: "I had no hearing in my right ear. I was so deaf I could not hear anything. Now I can hear anything that is said to me in an ordinary tone."